# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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# (54) SLIDING MEMBER

# (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a sliding member capable of showing slidability equal to that of the one contg. Pb in the sliding face contg. no Pb by providing the sliding face with an opposite material in the surface of a base material with a coating layer contg. Sn, In or Ag. and the balance Bi with inevitable impurities. SOLUTION: On the sliding face of a base material composed by lining a back plate 1 made of steel with a Cu-Sn alloy layer 2, preferably, as an intermediate layer, an Ni plating layer 2' is formed, and, on the surface, a coating layer 3 contg. at least one kind among, by weight, 0.1 to 25% Sn, 0.1 to 10% In and 0.5 to 10% Ag, and the balance substantial Bi with inevitable impurities



is formed. This coating layer 3 is formed, preferably, by subjecting the surface of the base material to plating treatment by electroplating, chemical plating, a PVD method or the like, and, its thickness is suitably regulated to about 1.0 to 30  $\mu m$ . Even though the coating layer 3 composed of the Bi alloy does not contain Pb, it is excellent in fitness, seizure resistance, lubricity and wear resistance and has suitable hardness.

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#### ABSTRACT:

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SOLUTION: On the sliding face of a base material composed by lining a back plate 1 made of steel with a Cu-Sn alloy layer 2, preferably, as an intermediate layer, an Ni plating layer 2' is formed, and, on the surface, a coating layer 3 contg. at least one kind among, by weight, 0.1 to 25% Sn, 0.1 to 10% In and 0.5 to 10% Ag, and the balance substantial Bi with inevitable impurities is formed. This coating layer 3 is formed, preferably, by subjecting the surface of the base material to plating treatment by electroplating, chemical plating, a PVD method or the like, and, its thickness is suitably regulated to about 1.0 to 30 μm. Even though the coating layer 3

composed of the <u>Bi alloy</u> does not contain Pb, it is excellent in fitness, seizure resistance, lubricity and wear resistance and has suitable hardness.

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## CLAIMS

### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the slide member characterized by the thing which is chosen from the group which the above-mentioned enveloping layer becomes from Sn, In, and Ag in the slide member which consists of a base material and an enveloping layer formed in the sliding surface with partner material on the front face of this base material, and which a kind is contained at least and the remainder becomes from Bi and an unescapable impurity substantially.

[Claim 2] The amount of Sn contained in said enveloping layer is a slide member according to claim 1 characterized by being 0.1 - 25 % of the weight.

[Claim 3] The amount of In contained in said enveloping layer is a slide member according to claim 1 characterized by being 0.1 - 10 % of the weight.

[Claim 4] The amount of Ag contained in said enveloping layer is a slide member according to claim 1 characterized by being 0.5 - 10 % of the weight.

[Claim 5] Said enveloping layer is a slide member according to claim 1 characterized by being the plating coat formed by carrying out plating processing of the front face of said base material.

[Translation done.]

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

# [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the slide member which does not contain Pb (lead) in detail about a slide member. The slide member of this invention can be used suitable for the plain bearing and bush for internal combustion engines.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In connection with the high increase in power of an automobile engine, many bearing which lined the kelmet alloy (alloy which uses Cu and Pb as a principal component) which has initial concordance nature, and high compression and fatigue strength is used for the back plate made from low-carbon steel at the plain bearing used for a crankshaft, a connecting rod, etc. [0003] In this bearing, a thin overlay layer is usually formed in a sliding surface with partner material of electroplating etc. on a kelmet alloy front face. It is made for the purpose, like this raises concordance nature with partner material further, and the alloy which uses elasticity Pb and Sn as a principal component is used for an overlay layer. In addition, the corrosion resistance of a kelmet is raised, or plating processing of nickel with a thickness of about several micrometers etc. is performed to a kelmet front face for the purpose of preventing that Sn in an overlay layer is spread in a kelmet alloy, and an overlay layer deteriorates, and forming an overlay layer on this plating layer is also performed. [0004] Moreover, many aluminium alloy bearing (reference, such as IP, 4-219523, A) which alloyed Sn, Pb, etc. by aluminum radical is also used for the above-mentioned plain bearing.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, it is progressing towards the formation of Pb free as a trend of ingredient development in recent years. Slide members of this development trend, such as the above-mentioned plain bearing, are not exceptions, either. However, in slide members, such as a plain bearing, when satisfying a sliding property, Pb is important. Like a high power engine, since a high sliding property is required, especially Pb is important in a heavy load condition part. For this reason, it was very difficult to provide a sliding surface with the slide member equipped with sufficient sliding property, without containing Pb.

[0006] Let it be the technical technical problem which should be solved to offer the slide member which can demonstrate a sliding property equivalent to what this invention is made in view of the abovementioned actual condition, and does not contain Pb in a sliding surface at least, but moreover contains Pb in a sliding surface.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

(1) In the slide member which the slide member according to claim 1 which solves the above-mentioned technical problem turns into from a base material and the enveloping layer formed in the sliding surface with partner material on the front face of this base material, a kind is contained at least and the above-mentioned enveloping layer is characterized by the thing which is chosen from the group which consists of Sn, In, and Ag and which the remainder becomes from Bi and an unescapable impurity substantially.

[0008] (2) A slide member according to claim 2 is characterized by the amount of Sn contained in said enveloping layer being 0.1 - 25 % of the weight in a slide member according to claim 1. (3) A slide member according to claim 3 is characterized by the amount of In contained in said enveloping layer being 0.1 - 10 % of the weight in a slide member according to claim 1. (4) A slide member according to claim 4 is characterized by the amount of Ag contained in said enveloping layer being 0.5 - 10 % of the weight in a slide member according to claim 1. [0009] (5) A slide member according to claim 5 is characterized by said enveloping layer being the plating coat formed by carrying out plating processing of the front face of said base material in a slide member according to claim 1.

[0010] [Embodiment of the Invention] The slide member of this invention consists of a base material and an enveloping layer formed in the sliding surface with partner material on the front face of this base material. It may not be limited especially as a class of the above-mentioned base material, but can adopt suitably according to the member which is going to apply the slide member of this invention from steel materials, cast iron, an iron system sintered alloy, an aluminium alloy, a copper alloy, etc., and you may be the composite material of these ingredients. However, also as for this base material, it is desirable not to contain Pb. For example, when applying the slide member of this invention to the plain bearing for internal combustion engines, the base material which comes to line a Cu-Sn system alloy layer, the base material which consists of an aluminum-Sn-Si system alloy layer can be used for a steel back plate. [0011] As for the above-mentioned enveloping layer, it is desirable that it is the plating coat formed by carrying out plating processing of the front face of a base material. It is because it will become advantageous in respect of adhesion or a film strength if an enveloping layer is a plating coat. As this plating processing, the dry type plating by PVD, such as ion plating besides wet plating, such as electroplating and chemical plating, and sputtering, is employable. In addition, it is also possible besides plating processing to adopt thermal spraying etc. as an approach of forming an enveloping layer in a base material.

[0012] In addition, although a direct enveloping layer may be formed in a base material front face, it is desirable to form an interlayer in a base material front face from a viewpoint of raising the junction nature of a base material and an enveloping layer and the corrosion resistance of a base material. As this interlayer, nickel plating layer, Co plating layer, In plating layer, etc. are employable. Moreover, as for the thickness of the above-mentioned enveloping layer, it is desirable to be referred to as 1.0-30 micrometers. If it becomes difficult to demonstrate sufficient sliding property if the thickness of an enveloping layer is thinner than 1.0 micrometers and it is thicker than 30 micrometers on the other hand, adhesion will fall and an enveloping layer will become easy to separate from a base material front face. The thickness of a more desirable enveloping layer is 10-30 micrometers. If the thickness of an enveloping layer is set to 10 micrometers or more, it will become advantageous in respect of reservation of required concordance nature, and an antifiction life.

[0013] A kind is contained at least, the remainder does not consist of Bi (bismuth) and an unescapable impurity substantially, and, as for the above-mentioned enveloping layer, Pb does not contain [ which is chosen from the group which consists of Sn (tin), In (indium), and Ag (silver)] in this enveloping layer. The enveloping layer which consists of this Bi alloy does not have too high hardness, and its concordance nature is good, and lubricity is good, and seizing resistance is good and, moreover, becomes good [ abrasion resistance]

[0014] Therefore, although the slide member which requires the enveloping layer which consists of the above-mentioned Bi alloy for this invention formed in the sliding surface with partner material on the surface of the base material does not contain Pb in a sliding surface at least, it becomes good [concordance nature and a seizing-resistant and wear-resistant sliding property]. Sn contributes to the seizing-resistant improvement in Bi alloy here. In the above-mentioned enveloping layer, if the content of Sn becomes less than 0.1% of the weight, lubricity will not be enough and the effectiveness of seizing-resistant improvement will not be seen. On the other hand, if the content of Sn exceeds 25% of the weight, the alloy melting point will fall and the seizing resistance under an elevated temperature will

become inadequate. For this reason, as for the content of Sn in the above-mentioned enveloping layer, it is desirable to consider as 0.1 - 25 % of the weight. Moreover, from a viewpoint of seizing resistance [improve /, so that there are many Sn contents / seizing resistance ], it is desirable to make the minimum of Sn content into 1 % of the weight. On the other hand, the melting point of the main phase falls, so that there are many Sn contents, if Sn content exceeds 2 % of the weight, generation of the eutectic phase (Bi-43Sn phase) of a low-melt point point will be accepted, and when Sn content exceeds 5 % of the weight, there is a possibility that thermal resistance may fall under the effect of this eutectic phase. For this reason, from a viewpoint of heat-resistant improvement, as for the upper limit of the content of Sn in the above-mentioned enveloping layer, it is desirable to consider as 5 % of the weight, and it is more desirable to consider as 2 % of the weight.

[0015] In has the same effectiveness as Sn, and if it is ineffective to lubricative improvement if the content of In becomes less than 0.1% of the weight in the above-mentioned enveloping layer, and it, on the other hand, exceeds 10 % of the weight, the hardness of an alloy will fall and it will become inadequate [ abrasion resistance ]. For this reason, as for the content of In in the above-mentioned enveloping layer, it is desirable to consider as 0.1 - 10 % of the weight. Ag contributes to the abrasion resistance of Bi alloy, and seizing-resistant improvement. In the above-mentioned enveloping layer, if the content of Ag becomes less than 0.5% of the weight, it is ineffective to improvement wear-resistant [ of Bi alloy ], and seizing-resistant. On the other hand, ingredient cost becomes high, while the hardness of Bi alloy will become high too much and concordance nature will fall, if it exceeds 10 % of the weight. For this reason, as for the content of Ag in the above-mentioned enveloping layer, it is desirable to consider as 0.5 - 10 % of the weight.

[0016] Above Sn, In, and Ag can also make coincidence contain two or more sorts. In this case, as for the content of Bi in Bi alloy, it is desirable to secure 75 % of the weight or more from a viewpoint which secures the concordance property of Bi radical. Moreover, if the total amount of Sn, In, and Ag which are contained in the above-mentioned enveloping layer exceeds 25 % of the weight, the alloy melting point will fall and the bearing engine performance under an elevated temperature will fall. On the other hand, if the total amount of Sn, In, and Ag becomes less than 2% of the weight, lubricity will not be enough and seizing-resistant improvement will not be found. Therefore, as for the total amount of Sn, In, and Ag, it is desirable to consider as 2 - 25 % of the weight.

[0017] Therefore, the slide member of this invention becomes possible [ using suitable for the plain bearing and bush for internal combustion engines ].

[Example] Hereafter, an example explains this invention concretely.

The Cu-Sn alloy (Cu:94.5 % of the weight, Sn:5 % of the weight) test piece with a [1st example] steel back plate was prepared, and as shown below, the enveloping layer with a thickness of 10-30 micrometers it is thin from the chemical composition shown in Table 1 was formed in the Cu-Sn alloy front face of this test piece by electroplating.

[0019]

[Table 1]

|     |    | _   |      |      |      |     |       |
|-----|----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-------|
|     |    |     |      | 化学組成 | (wt9 | 6)  |       |
|     |    | Вi  | Sn   | In   | Ag   | Рb  | その他   |
|     | 1  | 残部  | 0.1  | -    | _    | T - | -     |
| 1   | 2  | 残部  | 0.7  | I -  | -    | -   | _     |
|     | 3  | 残部  | 1. 5 | -    |      | -   | -     |
| 実   | 4  | 残部  | 2. 0 | -    | -    | -   | T -   |
| ^   | 5  | 残部  | 4.9  | _    | _    | -   | -     |
|     | 6  | 残部  | 1 5  | _    | -    | -   | -     |
|     | 7  | 残部  | 2 5  | -    | -    | -   | _     |
| 施   | 8  | 残部  | _    | 4    | -    | -   | -     |
| 100 | 9  | 残部  | _    | 10   | _    | -   | -     |
|     | 10 | 残部  | 10   | 0.1  | _    | -   | -     |
|     | 11 | 残部  | 10   | 10   | _    | -   | -     |
| 691 | 12 | 残部  | -    | 5    | 3    | _   | _     |
| P3  | 13 | 残部  | 18   | _    | 0.5  | -   | -     |
|     | 14 | 残部  | 10   | 5    | 5    | -   | -     |
|     | 15 | 残部  | _    |      | 3    | -   | -     |
|     | 16 | 残部  | _    | -    | 1 0  | -   | -     |
|     | 1  |     | 1 0  | -    | -    | 残部  | -     |
| 批   | 2  | -   | 10   | 8    | -    | 残部  | -     |
| 較   | 3  | -   | 9    | -    |      | 残部  | Cu: 2 |
| 例   | 4  | -   | 100  | -    | -    | -   | -     |
|     | 5  | 100 | -    | -    | -    | -   | -     |

[0020] (Examples 1-7) The enveloping layer which consists of a Bi-Sn alloy was formed by electroplating according to the plating conditions shown in Table 3 using the HOUFUTSU-ized bath which consists of a presentation shown in Table 2. In addition, a brightener shows P-sodium phenolsulfonate (or aldehyde amine system brightener) among Table 2. [0021]

[Table 2]

| Bi系め        | つき液組成         |
|-------------|---------------|
| ホウフッ酸       | 70~150g/リットル  |
| ホウフッ化アンモニウム | 20~50g/リットル   |
| <b>ホウ酸</b>  | 20~30g/リットル   |
| フッ化ピスマス     | 55~80g/リットル   |
| ホウフッ化スズ     | 0. 1~40g/リットル |
| 光沢剤         | 0.5~30g/リットル  |

## [0022] [Table 3]

| めっき条件       |       |
|-------------|-------|
| めっき液温度(℃)   | 15~40 |
| 電流密度(A/dm²) | 1~10  |
| 陽極          | ピスマス板 |

(Examples 8 and 9) The plating liquid which consists of a HOUFUTSU-ized bath except HOUFUTSU-ized tin is used from the presentation shown in Table 2, and they are :20-30 degree C and current density: 1-5 A/dm2 whenever [ plating solution temperature ]. The enveloping layer which consists of Bi was formed by electroplating on conditions. And after performing In plating further on this plating coat, the enveloping layer which consists of a Bi-In alloy was formed by processing so that it may become the presentation which is made to diffuse In in a plating coat by heat treatment (150-170 degrees C, 30 - 60 minutes), and is shown in Table 1.

[0023] In addition, In plating uses a sulfamic acid bath and is :20-30 degree C and current density:1 - 5 A/dm2 whenever [ plating solution temperature ]. It carried out on conditions.

(Examples 10 and 11) The plating coat which consists of a Bi-Sn alloy was formed by electroplating according to the plating conditions shown in Table 3 using the HOUFUTSU-ized bath which consists of a presentation shown in Table 2. And after performing In plating further on this plating coat, the enveloping layer which consists of a Bi-Sn-In alloy was formed by processing so that it may become the presentation which is made to diffuse In in a plating coat by heat treatment (150-170 degrees C, 30 - 60 minutes), and is shown in Table 1.

[0024] In addition, the conditions of In plating are the same as that of the above. (Example 12) The plating coat which consists of a Bi-Ag alloy was formed by electroplating according to the plating conditions shown in Table 3 using the HOUFUTSU-ized bath which consists of a presentation shown in Table 4. And after performing In plating further on this plating coat, the enveloping layer which consists of a Bi-In-Ag alloy was formed by processing so that it may become the presentation which is made to

diffuse In in a plating coat by heat treatment (150-170 degrees C, 30 - 60 minutes), and is shown in Table I.

[0025] In addition, the conditions of In plating are the same as that of the above.

[0026]

[Table 4]

| Bi系め        | っき液組成         |
|-------------|---------------|
| ホウフッ酸       | 70~150g/リットル  |
| ホウフッ化アンモニウム | 20~50g/リットル   |
| ホウ酸         | 20~30g/リットル   |
| フッ化ピスマス     | 55~80g/リットル   |
| ホウフッ化銀      | 0. 5~15g/リットル |
| 光沢剤         | 30g/リットル      |

(Example 13) The enveloping layer which consists of a Bi-Sn-Ag alloy was formed by electroplating according to the plating conditions shown in Table 3 using the HOUFUTSU-ized bath which consists of a presentation shown in Table 2 and 4.

[0027] (Example 14) The plating coat which consists of a Bi-Sn-Ag alloy was formed by electroplating according to the plating conditions shown in Table 3 using the HOUFUTSU-ized bath which consists of a presentation shown in Table 2 and 4. And like the above, after performing In plating further on this plating coat, the enveloping layer which consists of a Bi-Sn-In-Ag alloy was formed by processing so that it may become the presentation which is made to diffuse In in a plating coat by heat treatment, and is shown in Table 1.

[0028] (Examples 15 and 16) The enveloping layer which consists of a Bi-Ag alloy was formed by electroplating according to the plating conditions shown in Table 3 using the HOUFUTSU-ized bath which consists of a presentation shown in Table 4.

(Example 1 of a comparison) The plating liquid which consists of a HOUFUTSU-ized bath is used, and they are 20-30 degrees C, current density 2 - 5 A/dm2 whenever [ plating solution temperature ]. By carrying out plating processing on conditions, the enveloping layer which consists of a Pb-Sn alloy was formed.

[0029] (Example 2 of a comparison) The plating liquid which consists of a HOUFUTSU-ized bath is used, and they are 20-30 degrees C, current density 2 - 5 A/dm2 whenever [ plating solution temperature ]. By carrying out plating processing on conditions, the enveloping layer which consists of a Pb-Sn-In alloy was formed.

(Example 3 of a comparison) The plating liquid which consists of a HOUFUTSU-ized bath is used, and they are 20-30 degrees C, current density 2 - 5 A/dm2 whenever [plating solution temperature]. By carrying out plating processing on conditions, the enveloping layer which consists of a Pb-Sn alloy (Pb-Sn-Cu alloy) which contains Cu in a minute amount was formed.

[0030] In addition, the enveloping layer concerning the above-mentioned examples 2 and 3 of a comparison is an alloy layer ordinarily used as current overlay. (Example 4 of a comparison) The plating liquid which consists of a HOUFUTSU-ized bath is used, and they are 20-30 degrees C, current density 2 - 5 A/dm2 whenever [ plating solution temperature ]. The enveloping layer which consists of Sn was

formed by carrying out plating processing on conditions.

[0031] In addition, the enveloping layer concerning the above-mentioned example 4 of a comparison is an alloy layer used now as an overlay layer of some plain bearings.

(Example 5 of a comparison) pure by electroplating on the plating conditions shown in Table 3 using the HOUFUTSU-ized bath which consists of a presentation except HOUFUTSU-ized tin from the presentation shown in Table 2 -- the enveloping layer which consists of Bi was formed.

[0032] In addition, the enveloping layer concerning the above-mentioned example 5 of a comparison is created in order to compare the enveloping layer and the melting point of an example.

(Evaluation of hardness) The hardness of the enveloping layer of the above-mentioned examples 1-16 and the examples 1-4 of a comparison was measured with the micro Vickers hardness meter. The result is shown in Table 5 and drawing 1.

[0033] (Evaluation of a friction wear property) The friction abrasion test was performed about the test piece which consists of a pin of phi7 mmxL12mm which formed the enveloping layer of the abovementioned examples 1-4 of a comparison in the sliding surface. The result is shown in Table 5 and drawing 2 , and drawing 4 . In addition, the test condition is as follows. Testing device : pin-on disk testing-machine sliding velocity : 0.5 m/s load : 9-N lubrication : Non-lubrication (inside of the vacuum of \$\$x10-2Torr\$).

Temperature: room temperature test time: 30 minutes (however, about what there is much abrasion loss and it does not have for 30 minutes, it converted as what performed wear for 30 minutes.)

Partner material: A disk test piece, SUS430 (hardness: Hv [290], surface roughness: 0.5 micromRz) (Seizing-resistant evaluation) The printing trial was performed about 30mmx30mm which formed the enveloping layer of the above-mentioned examples 1-16 and the examples 1-4 of a comparison in the sliding surface, and the test piece which consists of a plate (sliding-surface 30mmx30mm) with a thickness of 2mm. The result is shown in Table 5 and drawing 3. In addition, the test condition is as follows.

[0034]

Testing device: cylinder x monotonous test piece thrust testing-machine sliding velocity: 2.0 m/s load: The step-up increasing method (5 kgf / step)

Lubrication W-:5 30 base oil (oil bath)

Temperature: it dies in room temperature - and is test time. : It is partner material whole step-up / five parts. : A cylinder test piece, carbon steel (S50C, hardness: Hv600, surface roughness:0.8micromRz) [0035]

[Table 5]

|      |    | 硬          | さと摩擦摩料      | 毛試験の評価        | 面結果              |
|------|----|------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
|      |    | 硬さ<br>(Hv) | 摩擦係数<br>(μ) | 焼付荷重<br>(kgf) | 摩耗量<br>(mg/0.5h) |
|      | 1  | 12.0       | 0.25        | 5.5           | 0.65             |
|      | 2  | 13.5       | 0.26        | 6 5           | 0.7              |
|      | 3  | 17.1       | 0.27        | 70            | 1.4              |
| 実    | 4  | 19.0       | 0.29        | 70            | 2.0              |
| ~    | 5  | 18.9       | 0.32        | 7 5           | 1.87             |
|      | 6  | 1 7        | 0.3         | 7 5           | 1.2              |
| 1    | 7  | 15.2       | 0.2         | 8 0           | 0.42             |
| 施    | 8  | 13.6       | 0.23        | 6 5           | 7.89             |
| 2/08 | 9  | 17.        | 0.24        | 7 5           | 1.9              |
|      | 10 | 17.9       | 0.31        | 7 5           | 1.54             |
|      | 11 | 1 4        | 0.25        | 9 0           | 4.7              |
| 691  | 12 | 15.6       | 0.26        | 100           | 2.83             |
| נים  | 13 | 1 6        | 0.27        | 1 2 0         | 0.87             |
| ļ    | 14 | 15.7       | 0.22        | 110           | 2.54             |
|      | 15 | 1 8        | 0.25        | 100           | 2.18             |
|      | 16 | 22.5       | 0.19        | 9 5           | 1.19             |
|      | 1  | 1 0        | 0.25        | 2 0           | 4 5              |
| 比較   | 2  | 9.3        | 0.4         | 2 5           | 4 7              |
| 例    | 3  | 1 2        | 0.35        | 3 0           | 4 0              |
|      | 4  | 9          | 0.3         | 4 0           | 2 0              |

[0036] Compared with the examples 1-4 of a comparison, hardness is high and examples 1-16 were sharply excellent in all abrasion resistance so that clearly from Table 5 and drawing 1 - drawing 4. Compared with the examples 1-4 of a comparison, as for examples 1-16, coefficient of friction had become below equivalent. Moreover, in the examples 1-4 of a comparison, it was burned and examples 1-16 showed the altogether excellent seizing resistance to wearing an enveloping layer out and resulting by the low load during a trial, at printing.

[0037] Especially the examples 12-14 showed the outstanding sliding property by addition with Sn which shows lubricity and/or In, and Ag which contributes to abrasion resistance. Therefore, as an enveloping layer formed in a sliding surface with partner material on the surface of a slide member, a kind of Sn and the In(s) and Ag are contained, and the remainder consists of Bi and an unescapable impurity substantially, namely, it turns out that sepecially the enveloping layer that consists of a Bi-Sn-Ag alloy, a Bi-In-Ag alloy, or a Bi-Sn-In-Ag alloy is desirable.

[0038] (Evaluation of the melting point) The differential heat curve about examples 1-5 and the example 5 (pure Bi) of a comparison is shown in <a href="mailto:drawing\_5">drawing\_5</a> . The melting point of the main phase for which it asked from the endoergic peak of a differential heat curve is shown in <a href="mailto:drawing\_5">drawing\_5</a> (b) displays by increasing the sensibility of the axis of ordinate of <a href="mailto:drawing\_5">drawing\_5</a> (a) 3 times. The enveloping layer of the above-mentioned examples 1-5 and the examples 2-5 of a comparison was finely shaved off by the cutter, the differential-thermal-analysis machine (DTA) performed thermal analysis the condition for programming-rate:10-degree-C/5, and the melting point was measured. The result is shown in Table

6. [0039] [Table 6]

|    |   | 主相の融点 (℃) |
|----|---|-----------|
|    | 1 | 267       |
| 実  | 2 | 267       |
| 旌  | 3 | 263       |
| 例  | 4 | 262       |
|    | 5 | 256, 138  |
|    | 2 | 290       |
| 比較 | 3 | 300       |
| 例  | 4 | 2 3 2     |
|    | 5 | 270       |

Although the melting point of pure Bi is about 270 degrees C, if the eutectic phase (Bi-43Sn phase) of a low-melt point point (139 degrees C) is made by alloying with Sn, the abrasion resistance in an elevated temperature will fall. From the differential heat curve of the pure Bi plating of this examples 1-4 and the example 5 of a comparison which are shown in drawing 5, the content of Sn in an enveloping layer is not accepted for an eutectic in less than 1% of the weight of the examples 1 and 2, but the melting point is the same as that of the example 5 of a comparison of pure Bi from it.

[0040] moreover, it is alike, and it follows, and although it falls, Sn content comes out of the fall of the melting point only at 2 or less % of the weight, and the fall of the melting point remains in 5 degrees C also in the example 4 whose content of the melting point of a main phase of Sn increases and whose Sn content is 2% of the weight. However, in the example 5 whose Sn content is 4.9% of the weight, the melting point of the main phase fell upwards by 10 degrees C, and the ratio of the eutectic phase of a low-melt point point is large.

[0041] Furthermore, although an antiseizure property is a little inferior in 2 or less % of the weight of the examples 1-4 compared with an example 5. Sn content is excellent in the point that coefficient of friction is a little low, so that it may turn out that examples 1-4 are compared with an example 5. Moreover, there is almost no eutectic phase of a low-melt point point, or since it is very few, it excels in examples 1-4 in respect of [example / 5] thermal resistance besides low friction nature.

[0042] As mentioned above, while suppressing the melting point fall of the main phase, and generation of an eutectic phase and raising thermal resistance, in order to attain low friction nature, it turns out that especially the thing for which Sn content is made into 2 or less % of the weight is desirable. [2nd example] this example applies the slide member of this invention to the plain bearing for internal combustion engines.

[0043] As shown in drawing 7, the base material which lines the Cu-Sn alloy layer (Cu:94.5 % of the

weight, Sn:5 % of the weight) 2 with an outer diameter [ of 48mm ] and a thickness of 1.5mm on the steel back plate 1, and becomes it was prepared. nickel plating layer 2' with a thickness of 1.5 micrometers was formed in the front face of the Cu-Sn alloy layer 2 of this base material, i.e., a sliding surface with partner material. In addition, the plating conditions at this time are :50 degree C and current density:6 A/dm2 whenever [ plating liquid:Watts bath and plating solution temperature ]. [0044] And the enveloping layer 3 was formed in the front face of this nickel plating layer 2' by the same approach as said 1st example, and the plain bearing was produced. Bearing unit testing was performed about what applied the enveloping layer of the examples 1-16 shown in the 1st example, and the examples 1-4 of a comparison to the enveloping layer 3 of the above-mentioned plain bearing. The result is shown in drawing 8. In addition, the test condition is as follows.

Testing device: static load bearing testing-machine rotational frequency: 5000rpm (peripheral speed: 12.5 m/s)

Lubricating oil: the amount of SAE10W-30 oil supply: It is oil supply temperature by 0.11./.: 100-degree-C partner material: Carbon steel (S50C, Hv:600, surface roughness: 0.8micromRz)

The examples 1-4 of a comparison and the bearing engine performance more than equivalent were able to be demonstrated by forming the enveloping layer concerning this invention in a sliding surface with partner material on the surface of a plain bearing so that clearly from drawing 8.

[0046] In addition, although the above-mentioned example showed the result at the time of forming an enveloping layer by electroplating, also when an enveloping layer was formed by vapor-plating methods, such as PVD, it checked that the same result was obtained. [0047]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained in full detail above, although the slide member of this invention does not contain Pb in a sliding surface, it can demonstrate a sliding property equivalent to what carries out Pb content to a sliding surface.

[Translation done.]

#### \* NOTICES \*

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

# [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the bar graph which starts the 1st example and shows the measurement result of the hardness of an enveloping layer.

[Drawing 2] It is the bar graph which starts the 1st example and shows the evaluation result of coefficient of friction of an enveloping layer.

[Drawing 3] It is the bar graph which starts the 1st example and shows the seizing-resistant evaluation result of an enveloping layer.

[Drawing 4] It is the bar graph which starts the 1st example and shows the wear-resistant evaluation result of an enveloping layer.

[Drawing 5] The 1st example is started, it is the differential heat curve which shows the evaluation result of the melting point of an enveloping layer, and drawing (b) increases the sensibility of the axis of ordinate of drawing (a) 3 times.

[Drawing 6] It is the bar graph which shows the melting point of the main phase for which was applied to the 1st example and it asked from the endoergic peak of the above-mentioned differential heat curve. [Drawing 7] the 2nd example -- starting -- a part of plain bearing -- it is a sectional view.

[Drawing 8] It is the bar graph which starts the 2nd example and shows the seizing-resistant evaluation result of an enveloping layer.

[Description of Notations]

1 [ -- Enveloping layer ] -- A steel back plate, 2 -- A Cu-Sn alloy layer, 2' -- nickel plating layer, 3

[Translation done.]

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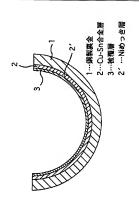
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## (54) 【発明の名称】 摺動部材

### (57)【要約】

【課題】少なくとも摺動面にPbを含有せず、しかもPbを摺動面に含有するものと同等の摺動特性を発揮しうる摺動部材を提供する。

【解決手段】 基材の表面で相手材との摺動面に、Sn、In及びAsよりなる群から選ばれる少なくとも一種を含有し、発動が実質的にBl&び不可選不維助:りなる被覆層3が形成されている。 摺動面にPbを含有しないものであるが、 摺動面にPbを有するものと同等の摺動物性を発揮する。



#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基材と、該基材の表面で相手材との摺動 面に形成された被覆層とからなる摺動部材において、 上記被覆層は、Sn、In及びAgよりなる群から選ば れる少なくとも一種を含有し、残部が実質的にBi及び 不可避不純物よりなることを特徴とする摺動部材。 【請求項2】前記被覆層中に含まれるSnの量は0.1

~25重量%であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の摺 動部材。

~10重量%であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の摺 動部材.

【請求項4】前記被覆層中に含まれるAgの量は0.5 ~10重量%であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の据 動部材。

【請求項5】前記被覆層は、前記基材の表面をめっき机 理することにより形成されためっき皮膜であることを特 徴とする請求項1記載の搭動部材。

#### 【発明の詳細を説明】

### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は摺動部材に関し、詳 しくはPb(鉛)を含有しない指動部材に関する。本発 明の摺動部材は、例えば内燃機関用のすべり軸受やブッ シュに好適に利用することができる。

#### [00021

【従来の技術】自動車エンジンの高出力化に伴って、ク ランクシャフトやコネクティングロッド等に使用される すべり軸受には、低炭素鋼製の裏金に、初期なじみ件と 高い圧縮・疲労強度とを有するケルメット合金(Cu及 びPbを主成分とする合金)をライニングした軸受が多 30 く用いられている。

【0003】この軸受では、普通、ケルメット合金表面 で相手材との搭動面に電気めっき等により薄いオーバー レイ層が形成される。これは相手材とのなじみ性をさら に高める等の目的でなされるもので、オーバーレイ層に は軟質なPb及びSnを主成分とする合金が用いられ る。なお、ケルメットの耐食性を向上させたり、オーバ ーレイ層中のSnがケルメット合金中に拡散してオーバ ーレイ層が劣化することを防止する等の目的で、ケルメ ット表面に数μm程度の厚さのNi等のめっき処理を施 40 し、このめっき層の上にオーバーレイ層を形成すること も行われている。

【0004】また、上記すべり軸受には、A1基でSn 及びPb等を合金化したアルミニウム合金軸受 (特開平 4-219523号公報等参照) も多く用いられてい 3.

### [0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところで、近年の材料 開発の動向としてPbフリー化の方向に進んでいる。こ

い。しかしながら、すべり軸受等の摺動部材において、 摺動特性を満足させる上でPbは重要である。 高出力エ ンジンのように高負荷条件部では、高い摺動特性が要求 されることから、Pbは特に重要である。このため、摺 動面にPbを含有せずに、十分な摺動特性を備えた摺動 部材を提供することは、きわめて困難であった。

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【0006】本発明は上記実情に鑑みてなされたもので あり、少なくとも摺動面にPbを含有せず、しかもPb を摺動面に含有するものと同等の摺動特性を発揮しうる 【請求項3】前記被覆層中に含まれるInの量は0.1 10 摺動部材を提供することを解決すべき技術課題とするも のである.

### [0007]

### 【課題を解決するための手段】

(1)上記課題を解決する請求項1記載の摺動部材は、 基材と、該基材の表面で相手材との褶動面に形成された 被覆層とからなる指動部材において、上記被覆層は、S n、In及びAgよりなる群から選ばれる少なくとも一 種を含有し、残部が実質的にBi及び不可避不純物より なることを特徴とする。

【0008】(2)請求項2記載の摺動部材は、請求項 1記載の摺動部材において、前記被覆層中に含まれるS nの量が0.1~25重量%であることを特徴とする。 (3)請求項3記載の摺動部材は、請求項1記載の摺動 部材において、前記被覆層中に含まれるInの量がO.  $1 \sim 10重量% であることを特徴とする。$ 

(4)請求項4記載の摺動部材は、請求項1記載の摺動 部材において、前記被覆層中に含まれるAgの量が0. 5~10重量%であることを特徴とする。

【0009】(5)請求項5記載の摺動部材は、請求項 1記載の摺動部材において、前記被覆層が、前記基材の 表面をめっき処理することにより形成されためっき皮膜 であることを特徴とする。

#### [0010]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の指動部材は、基材と、該 基材の表面で相手材との摺動面に形成された被覆層とか らなるものである。上記基材の種類としては特に限定さ れず、本発明の摺動部材を適用しようとする部材に応じ て、鋼材、鋳鉄、鉄系焼結合金、アルミニウム合金及び 銅合金等から適宜採択可能であり、これらの材料の複合 材料であってもよい。但し、この基材もPbを含有しな いことが好ましい。例えば、本発明の掲動部材を内機機 関用すべり軸受に適用する場合、鋼製裏金にCu-Sn 系合金層をライニングしてなる基材や、AI-Sn-S i系合金層よりなる基材等を用いることができる。

【0011】上記被覆層は、基材の表面をめっき処理す ることにより形成されためっき皮膜であることが好まし い。被覆層がめっき皮膜であれば、密着性や皮膜強度の 点で有利となるからである。このめっき処理としては、 電気めっきや化学めっきなどの湿式めっきの他、イオン の開発動向は上記すべり軸受等の摺動部材も例外ではな 50 プレーティングやスパッタリングなどのPVD法による

乾式めっきを採用することができる。なお、基材に被覆 層を形成する方法として、めっき処理の他に溶射等を採 用することも可能である。

【0012】なお、基材表面に直接被覆層を形成しても よいが、基材と被覆層との接合性や基材の耐食性を向上 させる等の観点から、基材表面に中間層を形成すること が好ましい。この中間層としては、Niめっき層、Co めっき層やZnめっき層等を採用することができる。ま た上記被覆層の厚さは1.0~30µmとすることが好 な摺動特性を発揮することが困難となり、一方30μm よりも厚いと密着性が低下して被覆層が基材表面から剥 がれ易くなる。より好ましい被覆層の厚さは10~30 μmである。被覆層の厚さが10μm以上になると、必 要ななじみ性の確保及び耐摩耗寿命の点で有利となる。 【0013】上記被覆層は、Sn(スズ)、In(イン ジウム)及びAg(銀)よりなる群から選ばれる少なく とも一種を含有し、残部が実質的にBi (ビスマス)及 び不可避不純物よりなるものであり、この被覆層にはP は、硬さが高過ぎることがなくなじみ性が良好で、か つ、潤滑性が良くて耐焼付き性が良好で、しかも耐摩耗 性も良好となる。

【0014】したがって、上記Bi合金よりなる被覆層 が基材の表面で相手材との摺動面に形成された本発明に 係る摺動部材は、少なくとも摺動面にPbを含有しない にもかかわらず、なじみ性、耐焼付き性及び耐摩耗性の 摺動特性が良好となる。ここに、SnはBi合金の耐焼 付き性の向上に寄与する。上記被覆層において、Snの 含有量が〇.1重量%未満になると、潤滑性が十分でな 30 となる。 く耐焼付き性向上の効果がみられない。一方、Snの含 有量が25重量%を超えると、合金融点が低下して高温 下における耐焼付き性が不十分となる。このため、上記 被覆層におけるSnの含有量は0.1~25重量%とす ることが好ましい。また、Sn含有量が多いほど耐焼付 き性が向上することから、耐焼付き性の観点からはSn 含有量の下限を1重量%とすることが好ましい。一方、 Sn含有量が多いほど主相の融点が低下し、Sn含有量 が2重量%を超えると低融点の共晶相(Bi-43Sn 相)の生成が認められ、Sn含有量が5重量%を超える 40 【表1】

とこの共晶相の影響により耐熱性が低下するおそれがあ る。このため、耐熱性向上の観点からは、上記被覆層に おけるSnの含有量の上限は5重量%とすることが好ま しく、2重量%とすることがより好ましい。

【0015】 InはSnと同様の効果があり、上記被覆 層において、Inの含有量が0.1重量%未満になると 潤滑性の向上に対して効果がなく、一方10重量%を超 えると合金の硬さが低下して耐糜耗性が不十分とかる。 このため、上記被覆層における I nの含有量は0.1~ ましい。被覆層の厚さが $1.0\mu$ mよりも薄いと、十分 1010重量%とすることが好ましい。AgはBi合金の耐摩耗性及び耐焼付き性向上に寄与する。上記被覆層にお いて、Agの含有量が0.5重量%未満になると、Bi 合金の耐摩耗性及び耐焼付き性の向上に対して効果がな い。一方、10重量%を超えると、Bi合金の硬さが高 くなり過ぎてなじみ性が低下するとともに、材料コスト が高くなる。このため、上記被覆層におけるAgの含有 量は0.5~10重量%とすることが好ましい。

【0016】上記Sn、In及びAgは二種以上を同時 に含有させることもできる。この場合、Bi合金中のB bが含有されていない。かかるBi合金よりなる被覆層 20 iの含有量はBi基のなじみ特性を確保する観点から7 5重量%以上を確保することが好ましい。また、上記被 獲層に含まれるSn、In及びAgの総量が25重量% を超えると、合金融点が低下して高温下における軸受性 能が低下する。一方、Sn、In及びAgの総量が2重 量%未満になると、潤滑性が十分でなく、耐焼付き件向 上がみられない。したがって、Sn、In及びAgの総 量は2~25重量%とすることが好ましい。

【0017】したがって、本発明の摺動部材は内燃機関 用のすべり軸受やブッシュに好適に利用することが可能

[0018]

【実施例】以下、実施例により本発明を具体的に説明す る.

[第1実施例] 鋼製裏金付きのCu-Sn合金 (Cu: 94.5重量%、Sn:5重量%)試験片を準備し、こ の試験片のCu-Sn合金表面に、以下に示すように、 表1に示す化学組成よりなる厚さ10~30μmの被署 層を電気めっきにより形成した。

[00191

|              |    |     |      | 化学组成 | (wt9 | <u>~</u>       |       |
|--------------|----|-----|------|------|------|----------------|-------|
|              |    | Bi  | Sn   |      |      | -              | T     |
| _            | _  | _   | _    | In   | Ag   | Pь             | その他   |
|              | 1  | 残部  | 0.1  | -    | L -  | -              | -     |
|              | 2  | 残部  | 0.7  | _    |      | _              | _     |
|              | 3  | 残部  | 1.5  | -    | _    | -              | -     |
| 奥            | 4  | 残部  | 2. 0 | _    | -    | -              | _     |
| ^            | 5  | 残部  | 4. 9 | _    |      | _              | _     |
|              | 6  | 残部  | 15   | -    | _    | -              | -     |
|              | 7  | 残部  | 2 5  |      | _    | -              | -     |
| 施            | 8  | 残部  | _    | 4    | _    | -              | -     |
| -            | 9  | 残部  | _    | 10   |      | [ <del>-</del> | -     |
|              | 10 | 残部  | 10   | 0.1  | -    | -              | -     |
|              | 11 | 残部  | 10   | 10   | -    | -              | -     |
| 691          | 12 | 残部  | -    | 5    | 3    | -              | -     |
| ,            | 13 | 残部  | 18   | -    | 0.5  |                | -     |
|              | 14 | 残部  | 10   | 5    | 5    | -              | -     |
|              | 15 | 機部  | -    | -    | 3    | -              | -     |
|              | 16 | 残部  |      | -    | 1 0  | -              | _     |
|              | 1  | -   | 1 0  | -    | -    | 残部             | -     |
| Ħ            | 2  | -   | 10   | 8    | -    | 残部             | -     |
| 較            | 3  | -   | 9    | -    | -    | 残部             | Cu: 2 |
| <b>(</b> PI) | 4  | -   | 100  | -    | -    | -              | -     |
|              | 5  | 100 | -    |      | -    | -              | -     |

【0020】(実施例1~7) 表2に示す組成よりなる 30\*ルホン酸ナトリウム (又はアルデヒドーアミン系光沢 ボウフッ化浴を用い、表3に示すめっきを終れより電気 剤) を示す。 [0021] を形成した、なお、表2中、光沢剤はPーフェノールス\* 【表2】

| Bi系め        | っき被組成         |
|-------------|---------------|
| ホウフッ酸       | 70~150g/リットル  |
| ホウフッ化アンモニウム | 20~50g/リットル   |
| ホウ酸         | 20~30g/リットル   |
| フッ化ピスマス     | 55~80g/リットル   |
| ホウフッ化スズ     | 0. 1~40g/リットル |
| 光沢剤         | 0.5~30g/リットル  |

【0022】 【表3】

| めっき条件        |       |
|--------------|-------|
| めっき液温度 (℃)   | 15~40 |
| 電流密度(A/d m²) | 1~10  |
| 24           | ピスマス板 |

除くホウフッ化浴よりなるめっき液を用い、めっき液温 度:20~30℃、電流密度:1~5A/dm2 の条件 で電気めっきすることにより、Biよりなる被覆層を形 成した。そして、このめっき皮膜の上にさらにInめっ きを行った後、熱処理(150~170℃、30~60 分)によりInをめっき皮膜中に拡散させて表1に示す 組成となるように処理することにより、Bi-In合金 よりなる被覆層を形成した。

【0023】なお、Inめっきは、スルファミン酸浴を 用い、めっき液温度:20~30℃、電流密度:1~5 20 【表4】 A/d m<sup>2</sup> の条件で行った。

(実施例10、11)表2に示す組成よりなるホウフッ\*

\* 化浴を用い、表3に示すめっき条件により電気めっきす ることにより、Bi-Sn合金よりなるめっき皮膜を形 成した。そして、このめっき皮膜の上にさらにInめっ きを行った後、熱処理(150~170℃、30~60 分)により I nをめっき皮膜中に拡散させて表1に示す 組成となるように処理することにより、 Bi-Sn-I n合金よりなる被覆層を形成した。

【0024】なお、Inめっきの条件は上記と同様であ る。(実施例12)表4に示す組成よりなるホウフッ化 (実施例8、9)表2に示す組成からホウフッ化スズを 10 浴を用い、表3に示すめっき条件により電気めっきする ことにより、Bi-Ag合金よりなるめっき皮膜を形成 した。そして、このめっき皮膜の上にさらにInめっき を行った後、熱処理(150~170℃、30~60 分)により Inをめっき皮膜中に拡散させて表1に示す 組成となるように処理することにより、Bi-In-A g合金よりなる被覆層を形成した。

【0025】なお、Inめっきの条件は上記と同様であ

[0026]

| Bi系めっき被組成   |              |  |  |  |
|-------------|--------------|--|--|--|
| ホウフッ酸       | 70~150g/リットル |  |  |  |
| ホウフッ化アンモニウム | 20~50g/リットル  |  |  |  |
| ホウ酸         | 20~30g/リットル  |  |  |  |
| フッ化ビスマス     | 55~80g/リットル  |  |  |  |
| ホウフッ化銀      | 0.5~15g/リットル |  |  |  |
| 光沢剤         | 30g/リットル     |  |  |  |

(実施例13)表2及び表4に示す組成よりなるホウフ ッ化浴を用い、表3に示すめっき条件により電気めっき することにより、Bi-Sn-Ag合金よりなる被覆層 40 覆層を形成した。 を形成した。

【0027】(実施例14)表2及び表4に示す組成よ りなるホウフッ化浴を用い、表3に示すめっき条件によ り電気めっきすることにより、Bi-Sn-Ag合金よ りなるめっき皮膜を形成した。そして、上記と同様に、 このめっき皮膜の上にさらにInめっきを行った後、熱 処理により I nをめっき皮膜中に拡散させて表1に示す 組成となるように処理することにより、Bi-Sn-I n-Ag合金よりなる被覆層を形成した。

※なるホウフッ化浴を用い、表3に示すめっき条件により 電気めっきすることにより、Bi-Ag合金よりなる被

(比較例1) ホウフッ化浴よりなるめっき液を用い、め っき液温度20~30℃、電流密度2~5A/dm2の 条件でめっき処理することにより、Ph-Sn合金より なる被覆層を形成した。

【0029】(比較例2)ホウフッ化浴よりなるめっき 液を用い、めっき液温度20~30℃、電流密度2~5 A/dm<sup>2</sup> の条件でめっき処理することにより、Pb-Sn-In合金よりなる被覆層を形成した。

(比較例3)ホウフッ化浴よりなるめっき液を用い、め 【0028】(実施例15、16)表4に示す組成より※50 っき液温度20~30℃、電流密度2~5A/dm²の

条件でめっき処理することにより、Cuを微量に含有す るPb-Sn合金 (Pb-Sn-Cu合金) よりなる被 獲層を形成した。

【0030】なお、上記比較例2、3に係る被覆層は、 現在オーバーレイとして普通に用いられている合金層で ある。(比較例4)ホウフッ化浴よりなるめっき液を用 い、めっき液温度20~30℃、電流密度2~5A/d m<sup>2</sup> の条件でめっき処理することにより、Snよりなる 被覆層を形成した。

【0031】なお、上記比較例4に係る被覆層は、一部 10 のすべり軸受のオーバーレイ層として、現在用いられて いる合金層である。

(比較例5)表2に示す組成からホウフッ化スズを除い た組成よりなるホウフッ化浴を用い、表3に示すめっき 条件で電気めっきすることにより、純Biよりなる被覆 層を形成した。

【0032】なお、上記比較例5に係る被覆層は、実施 例の被覆層と酸点を比較するために作成したものであ

(硬さの評価)上記実施例1~16及び比較例1~4の 20 ップ) 被覆層の硬さをマイクロビッカース硬度計により測定し た。その結果を表5及び図1に示す。

【0033】(摩擦摩耗特性の評価)上記実施例1~1 6及び比較例1~4の被覆層を揩動面に形成したφ7m m×L12mmのピンよりなる試験片について、廃擦際 耗試験を行った。その結果を表5及び図2、図4に示 す。なお、試験条件は以下のとおりである。 試験装置 : ピンオンディスク試験機

1.0 すべり速度 : 0.5 m/s

荷重 : 9 N

潤滑 :無潤滑 (5×10-2Torrの真空中)

温度 : 室温

試験時間 :30分(但し、摩耗量が多くて30分も たないものについては、30分摩耗を行ったものとして

**総算した。)** :ディスクテストピース、SUS430

(硬さ: H v 2 9 0、表面粗さ: 0.5 μm R z ) (耐焼付き性の評価)上記実施例1~16及び比較例1 ~4の被覆層を摺動面に形成した30mm×30mm. 厚さ2mmのプレート (摺動面30mm×30mm) よ りなる試験片について、焼付き試験を行った。その結果 を表5及び図3に示す。なお、試験条件は以下のとおり

である。 [0034]

試験装置 : 円筒×平板テストピーススラスト試験機

すべり速度 : 2.0 m/s

荷重 :ステップアップ漸増法(5kgf/ステ

淵滑 温度

:5W-30基油(油浴) : 室温~なりゆき

試験時間 : ステップアップ/5分毎

相手材 : 円筒テストピース、炭素鋼 (S50C.

硬さ: H v 6 0 0、表面粗さ: 0.8 μm R z )

[0035] 【表5】

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|     |    | 硬さと摩擦摩耗試験の評価結果 |             |               |                  |  |
|-----|----|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|--|
|     |    | 硬さ<br>(Hv)     | 摩擦係数<br>(μ) | 焼付荷重<br>(kgf) | 摩耗量<br>(mg/0.5h) |  |
|     | 1  | 12.0           | 0.25        | 5 5           | 0.65             |  |
| 実   | 2  | 13.5           | 0.26        | 6.5           | 0.7              |  |
|     | 3  | 17.1           | 0.27        | 7 0           | 1.4              |  |
|     | 4  | 19.0           | 0.29        | 7 0           | 2.0              |  |
|     | 5  | 18.9           | 0.32        | 7 5           | 1.87             |  |
|     | 6  | 1 7            | 0.3         | 7 5           | 1.2              |  |
|     | 7  | 15.2           | 0.2         | 8 0           | 0.42             |  |
| 加   | 8  | 13.6           | 0.23        | 6 5           | 7.89             |  |
| 100 | 9  | 1 7            | 0.24        | 7 5           | 1. 9             |  |
| 99  | 10 | 17.9           | 0.31        | 7 5           | 1:54             |  |
|     | 11 | 1 4            | 0.25        | 9 0           | 4.7              |  |
|     | 12 | 15.6           | 0.26        | 100           | 2.83             |  |
|     | 13 | 1 6            | 0.27        | 1 2 0         | 0.87             |  |
|     | 14 | 15.7           | 0.22        | 110           | 2.54             |  |
|     | 15 | 18             | 0.25        | 100           | 2.18             |  |
|     | 16 | 22.5           | 0.19        | 9 5           | 1.19             |  |
| 比較例 | 1  | 1 0            | 0.25        | 2 0           | 4 5              |  |
|     | 2  | 9.3            | 0.4         | 2 5           | 4 7              |  |
|     | 3  | 1 2            | 0.35        | 3 0           | 4 0              |  |
|     | 4  | 9              | 0.3         | 4 0           | 2 0              |  |

【0036】表5及び図1~図4から明らかなように、 実施例 $1\sim16$ は比較例 $1\sim4$ と比べて、硬さが高くな 30 い、融点を測定した。その結果を表6に示す。 っており、耐摩耗性は全て大幅に優れていた。実施例1 ~16は、比較例1~4と比べて、摩擦係数が同等以下 となっていた。また、比較例1~4では焼付き試験中に 被覆層が摩耗して低荷重で焼き付きに至るのに対し、実 施例1~16は全て優れた耐焼付き性を示した。 【0037】特に、実施例12~14は潤滑性を示すS n及び/又はInと、耐摩耗性に寄与するAgとの添加 により、優れた摺動特性を示した。したがって、摺動部 材の表面で相手材との摺動面に形成する被覆層として は、Sn及びInのうちの一種とAgとを含有し、残部 40 が実質的にBi及び不可避不純物よりなる、すなわちB i-Sn-Ag合金、Bi-In-Ag合金又はBi-Sn-In-Ag合金よりなる被覆層が特に好ましいこ 【0038】(融点の評価)実施例1~5及び比較例5

(純Bi)に関する示差熱曲線を図5に示す。示差熱曲 線の吸熱ピークから求めた主相の融点を図6に示す。図 5(b)は、図5(a)の縦軸の感度を3倍にして表示 したものである。上記実施例1~5及び比較例2~5の 被覆層をカッターで細かく削り取り、示差熱分析器 (D\*50

\* TA) により昇温速度:10℃/分の条件で熱分析を行 [0039] 【表6】

純Biの融点は約270℃であるが、Snとの合金化に より低融点 (139℃) の共晶相 (Bi-43Sn相) ができると、高温での耐摩耗性が低下する。 図5に示す 本実施例1~4及び比較例5の純Biめっきの示差熱曲 線から、被覆層におけるSnの含有量が1重量%未満の 実施例1及び2では共晶が認められず、融点は純Biの 比較例5と同様である。

【0040】また、主たる相の融点はSnの含有量が多 くなるに従って低下するが、Sn含有量が2重量%以下 30 れることを確認した。 では融点の低下はわずかで、Sn含有量が2重量%であ る実施例4でも融点の低下は5℃にとどまる。しかし、 Sn含有量が4.9重量%である実施例5では、主相の 融点が10℃低下した上に、低融点の共晶相の比率が大 きくなっている.

【0041】さらに、実施例1~4と実施例5とを比較 するとわかるように、Sn含有量が2重量%以下の実施 例1~4は実施例5と比べて耐焼付性がやや劣るが、摩 擦係数がやや低い点で優れる。また、実施例1~4で は、低融点の共晶相がほとんど無い、若しくは極めて少 40 果を示す棒グラフである。 ないため、低摩擦性の他に耐熱性の点でも実施例5より 優れている。

【0042】以上より、主相の融点低下及び共品相の生 成を抑えて耐熱性を向上させるとともに、低摩擦性を達 成するためには、Sn含有量を2重量%以下とすること が特に好ましいことがわかる。

[第2実施例] 本実施例は本発明の摺動部材を内燃機関 用すべり軸受に適用したものである。

【0043】図7に示すように、鋼製裏金1に、外径4

4. 5重量%、Sn: 5重量%) 2をライニングしてな る基材を準備した。この基材のCu-Sn合金層2の表 面、すなわち相手材との摺動面に1.5 μmの厚さのN i めっき層2'を形成した。なお、このときのめっき条 件は、めっき液:ワット浴。めっき液温度:50℃ 電 流密度: 6 A/d m<sup>2</sup>である。

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【0044】そして、このNiめっき層2'の表面に、 前記第1実施例と同様の方法により被覆層3を形成1.

て、すべり軸受を作製した。第1実施例で示した実施例 10 1~16及び比較例1~4の被覆層を上記すべり軸受の 被覆層3に適用したものについて、軸受単体試験を行っ た。その結果を図8に示す。なお、試験条件は以下のと おりである。 [0045]

試験装置 : 静荷重軸受試驗機

回転数 :5000rpm(周速:12.5m/ s)

潤滑油 : SAE 10W-30 給油量 : 0. 1リットル/分

20 給油温度 :100°C 相手材 : 炭素鋼 (S50C、Hv: 600. 表面

粗さ:0.8µmRz) 図8から明らかなように、すべり軸受の表面で相手材と の摺動面に本発明に係る被覆層を形成することにより、 比較例1~4と同等以上の軸受性能を発揮させることが

【0046】なお、上記実施例では、電気めっきにより 被覆層を形成した場合の結果を示したが、PVD等の気 相めっき法で被覆層を形成した場合も同様の結果が得ら・

[0047]

【発明の効果】以上詳述したように本発明の摺動部材 は、摺動面にPbを含有しないものであるが、摺動面に Pb含有するものと同等の摺動特性を発揮することがで きる

【図面の簡単な説明】

果を示す棒グラフである。

【図1】第1実施例に係り、被覆層の硬さの測定結果を 示す棒グラフである。

【図2】第1実施例に係り、被覆層の摩擦係数の評価結

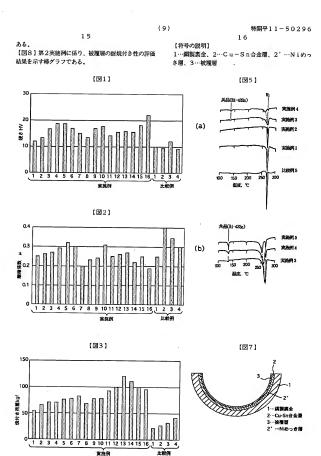
【図3】第1実施例に係り、被覆層の耐焼付き件の評価 結果を示す棒グラフである。 【図4】第1実施例に係り、被覆層の耐摩耗性の評価結

【図5】第1実施例に係り、被覆層の融点の評価結果を 示す示差熱曲線であり、図(b)は図(a)の縦軸の感 度を3倍にしたものである。

【図6】第1実施例に係り、上記示差熱曲線の吸熱ビー クから求めた主相の融点を示す棒グラフである。

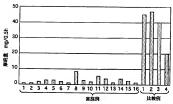
8mm、肉厚1.5mmのCu-Sn合金層(Cu:9 50 【図7】第2実能例に係り、すべり軸受の一部断面図で

1/2/07, EAST Version: 2.1.0.14

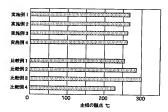


1/2/07, EAST Version: 2.1.0.14

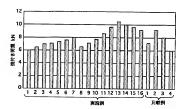




## 【図6】



## 【図8】



フロントページの続き

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